THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Louisiana Election Frauds-A Radical Governor Implicated - Barlow's Contumacy-Minister McMahon's Return. &c.

> ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, October 26.

The full official report of the committee appointed to investigate the Louisiana election has been received, and is now being printed for the use of Congress. Some of the testimony impli-

City, resigned to-day. The trouble in his case was that he was asked by the administration to ise the influence of his office to aid the Republi cans in the coming November elections in New York State. This he peremptorily refused to do. General McMahon, ex-United States Minister to Paraguay, arrived here to-day, having been summoned home by the State Department to testify in regard to the alleged outrages by Lopez on American citizens. McMahon defends Lopez and contradicts the stories of his cruelties.

Edward E. Jackson has been appointed route agent between Savannah and Jacksonville, Fla.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the United States and Canada, at which nearly every State and Province was represented, and which was lately in session at Baltimore, visited Grant to-day, who said in reply to a speech "Gentlemen, I am very glad to meet you as the representative class of one of the branches of industry of our country which does more towards its development than any other. Without the ald of railroads, the interior of so vast a country as we have could be made of but very little use

success and prosperity."

The court took no action in the Yerger case to day, the Attorney-General and Yerger's counse not having agreed upen the manner of proce

S. A. Haslowe is appointed marshal of the Southern District of New York, vice Barlow resigned; Michael H. Collins, appraiser of merchandise, at Charleston, and Joel C. Winch, attorney of the Eastern District of Texas.

Delano decides that vintners selling their own products at the place of manufacture are not sub-

RIOT IN GOLDSBORO' BETWEEN U. S.

[SPECIAL TO THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.] Goldsono', N. C., October 24.
Our town was thrown into a state of the wild est excitement last night by a riot, which com of carry in the evening and lasted until 10 ock P. M., between the United States thoops sationed here and the negroes. About seventy Tuns were fired, and one soldier and one The negroes salved no and one solder and one state to were wounded. The negroes could not stand the fig. hey retreated after the first volder. The negroes salved no and down the streets or sing the do in tankers, individually and coldectively. It is now twenty four hour supering the giot and on softwarts have not made, to all tempted, make the first arrest. The negro leaders are well shown. There is a strong probability of the fight being renewed again to night. There were investigate, the negroes retreating in the last.

Out the inaw Kong lorioner 20.

The celebrated specific units Saces vs. verpoints Stevenson has been decided in favor of
Suvenson, the judge holding that the cotton in question never belonged to the Confederate Gov-ernment, and instead of being shipped to New York, in violation of an act of Congress, was

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE SPAN-

HAVANA, October 26. The decree of the Constituent Cortes establish g unrestricted liberty of religion in Cuba and rto Rico, has been promulgated, and has gone into effect as the law of the land. The docs is exceedingly liberal in its terms. It declares that Spain cannot remain removed from the general movement of Europe and the world, and adds that this consideration is still more powerful sinent where liberty of religion is recognized by law. One clause of the decree provides that no person shall be prevented from holding effice under the government by reason of his belief. The decree has been received with general satisfaction by the populace. The city is very tranquil. an and European merchants are making contracts for the coming crops.

Serrano threatens to resign in case of a ruptur between the Unionists and Progressionists.

The Cortes and Cabinet are still divided regard-

ing a candidate for the throne. Unless a compro-mise is effected the establishment of a monarchy LATER.—Three of the principal parties in the Cortes have each appointed seven deputies to

hold a conference and try to come to some agree ment in regard to the selection of a King. There was a disturbance at Barbastro Aragon westerday. Cries were given of "the republic, and other seditions demonstrations were made, but the outbreak was inconsiderable and easily

suppressed. The town is now tranquil. Depar-ties to the Cortes from Porto Rice have petitioned the government to lefrain from legislating for that colony for the present.

PARIS, October 26. The city is intensely traquil.

During the insurrection tt Lattora, the rebeli

captured a fort and massiered the garrison. They were repulsed at other pints. AN OUTRAGE IN GEORGIA. -

Auguma, October 26.

Edward Cody, a citizen of Warnaton, Warren County, was taken from his house hat night by a party of Federal soldiers. While bette carried out of town, Cod wounds. a reported the outlege to the military authorities. The affair creates such ill-

THE CASE OF THE CUBA.

WASHINGTON, October 26. The consideration of the case of the officers of the Cuba was resumed before the Commissioner to-day. Mr. Davis for the defence, wished to introduce some of the officers as witnesses. Mr. Pholps, for the government, ebjected. After some discussion, the commissioner decided that the officers were competent as witnesses. After the Tramination of two witnesses, which elicited

ramination of two witnesses, which elicited nothing of importance, the court adjourned over HEAVY SNOW STORM. A severe snow storm prevalls. There are two mones of roow at Toronto, and two feet have

fallen at points further north and west.

COLLAPSE OF THE CARPET-BAG-

Fight Between a Mulatto Senator and C. P. Leslie-Kavanagh Still Peace ful-No Blood Yet.

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, October 25.

Battle is the order of the day. This morning we were treated to another fracas among the Radicals. The difficulty was between Land Commissioner Leslie-a white carpet-bagger, who is said to have represented the people of Brooklyn in the New York Legislature-and State, who, in years past, figured as waiter in the Exchange oyster saloon in Columbia. He is a bright mulatto. These two worthics became warm over some land matters this morning in Leslie's house, and upon Leslie's using some epithet derogatory to the negro blood in sh's veins, the latter suggested the yard as a better place to fight it out. To the yard accordingly they repaired, and to fisticuffs, at which Leslie got rather the worst of it. The pattle was not sanguinary at all, and the casualties were few. But it adds one to the personal issues between the negro race and their oasted friends from the North.

The Elliott-Kayanagh affair still hangs fire. The Governor promptly discharged his gallant, gay Lotharlo of a secretary, who had come out is badly in the service of Mars as he had in that of Venus. Since Saturday this ex-secretary has served freely at the shrine of Bacthus, and seems bent upon getting bound over to keep the peace.

been that a negro is as good as a white man; but the logic of Elliott and Wimbush goes to prove that a negro is superior to a white man at least when the latter is a carpet bagger This latter logic is good, and this community bids Elliott and Wimhnsh God-speed in their applications of all such syllogisms.

A DIPLOMATIC BLUNDERER.

The Infamy of Dan Sickles' Career in Spain-He Makes the United States a Laughing-Stock for all Europe-The Wicked Work of a Single Month-Ignominious Diplomatic Death of the Notorious Dan.

The New York Evening Post publishes some extracts from the letter of a smedal corres pondent writing from Spain, that are decidedly odorous. They have sole reference to the career of Sickles, by whose ar olntment as minister to that county the age of infamy was affixed to the Grant administration. This correspondent writes as follows:

General Sickles has certainly made has to fall thoroughly and pitiably, and he has produced a storm of indignant feeling against our government, which General Grant and he might ust as well have avoided. None of the stories blout deneral Sickles' past life had been published here, and the Spaniards were so little pleased with Mr. Hale-that "Operated in your to his success which we woulded with the market configure. In fact the product of the stories which we would market configure in the stories had never been as friendly since I have known them. been so friendly since I have known them.

"HIS TORDRANDS AND HIS ELUNDRIA."

General Sickies, seems to have fallen into the same arror with most of our public men who come out here to try their hand at diplomacy in Spain. Berdiebus notions about Spain and total want of diplomatic instinct or previous training to the business, lead their all by the same road whenever they attempt to do anything. Those who attempt nothing, and simply lie down to eat their sainings the confere do not make their mistakes so conspictious. They all seem to imagine that there is some strange virtua in a diplomatic note. But I never yet knew anything to be done by a diplomatic note.

HIS UTTER INEPPTOTENCY AND HERLESSNESS. HIS UTTER INEPPICIENCY AND URBLESSNESS.

If international business could be so transacted, what need of diplomatid agents? Why not fire off the notes direct from the State Department by mail? They would be all the more forcible and effective in that way. In fact, a minister who has no other means or resource for doing international business than diplomatic notes is a fifth wheel in a coach, of no sort of use whatever, and, besides useless, positively prejudicial. Men like like Soule and Sickiss—men not content with being useless—run their heads against a stone wail, or get themselves into an inextricable snari very quickly.

HE MAKES ALL EUROPE LAUGH AT THE UNITED

The impression made on Europe by the heroism and grandeur of our war; the successful effort in Spain to rid themselves of the Bourbon dynasty; the aspiration of this people to found a Federal republic; the sustained effort of the Obbans for freedom; the steady payment of four or five mil. republic; the sustained effort of the Cabans for freedom; the steady payment of four or five millions of deliars every month towards the reduction of our national debt, whilst a monthly deficit of about as much is wringing the vitals of Spain—all the motives for admiration and popular sympathy towards us were so great, that it seemed to me anything—anything, no matter what—could be done by the United States in Spain as this time; and it was so. We had only to take hold of the means at our disposal, know what they were and how to use them, and do anything we pleased here, and laugh at Europe. What mistaken choice of an agent at home—what ignorant, misguided, and perverse energy here—to change all this in a month, unite all parties of Spainards in one storm of indignation and antipathy to us, and set all Europe outside of Spain laughing at us!

HE MUST BE RECALLED.

Sickles has ruined the business confided to him, and made it impossible, at least temporarily, and ruined himself for the transaction of any business whatsoever with Spain now or hereafter. He has got himself into bad odor with the people, and at the same time into such a riddiculous and pittable dipomatic position, that any business put into his hands hereafter, or confided to his advocacy, must fail, simply because he has hold of it. The Spaniards are thus constituted: argument is of no avail with them; reason is an article they use rarely. They either like you or they don't; and if they don't, if you were it offer them manna from heaver they would not take it from your hands; and again, if they like you, you can lead them almost anywhere. Violence is of no use; threats are always productive of precisely the opposite effect from that intended. If you indertake to ornsh them, after they can resist no langer, they will like down, and let themselves be whipped and kicked, but hey will not yield. You can get nothing out of them by that process. Long after you are tired out and are gone about something else they will spring up and come back on you, as unyielding and as unreasoning as ever. You must know this people; know the springs which move its government and move its newspapers and its cluss, and know how to produce ifa favorable resolutions, or the effort to do anything with them is hopeless. HIS DIPLOMATIC NOTE DOES TRRETRIEVABLE MIS.

mis diplomatio note does interrievable mischief the has managed to excite all over Spain is strong and genuine, and its first results is to stir this people up to a genuine hearty effort against the Cubans. They were tired of that Cuban insurrection, despondent, divided amengst themselves, indisposed to any great exertion to save Cuba; newspapers published articles under the titles of "Cuba is Lost," "Loss of Cuba," Acc., every moraing; they were aiready familiar with that idea, and had accepted it as inevitable. General Sickles steps upon the scene, fires off adiplomatic note, puts the American Government in a faise position towards revolutionary Spain, wounds their pride and their particular, and rouses against himself and us all that feeling which produced the first defeat of Napoleon's armies; in, Europe and carried the Spainards through the war of indpendence,

SIGKLES IS DIPLOMATIONALY DAAD.

Twenty thousand good soldiers will have sailed to Cubany Nature the street of the control of the produced to Cubany Nature the sailed to the sailed the s

SIGKUM IN DIPLOMATICATEV DRAD.

Twenty thousand good soiders will have sailed to Quan by of about the time you get this letter, and the property of the letter, and a neet of fron-letter figure and smaller craft will have sailed, superfigure to the forces we can put into those witcomes from thousand mengo to-day from Caliz, Meantia, the general has put himself personally into such the general has put himself personally up under, position as no diplomatist can stand up under, send you slips from the ministerial days. I derectived here within the past three days, it can be courrented of such facts or the appearance who know whether you at home can appearance and occurrented of such facts or the appearance and occurrented or such facts. Since the contract of such facts or the appearance are such as the such that the such t already. Nothin resuscitates bim—nothing can get him on his resuscitates bim—nothing can chance of usefulne, after this.

CURRENT TOPICS.

-European musical critics are discussing the question whether a composition may be judged by reading the score without hearing the music performed. Both sides of the question have strenuous supporters. Wagner's music is the occasion for the new contro

versy. One of our Texas exchanges prepared a notice of Admiral Farragut on the recent announcement of his death. Not wishing to lose prepared "matter," a little sentence was inerted in the first paragraph rejoicing that the The necessary corrections were not made, howdelightful mixture of "was" and "is," ending with the statement that "his death was quite sudden."

-Father De Smet, the venerable Indian missionary, says he advised Brigham Young, in 1847, to take his tribe to Salt Lake. He that at the same interview Young told him that he thought the Catholic Church was than any other, and that he responded that the two churches might be considered, in his opinion, as belonging to a circle, of which the Catholic Church was the head and the Mormon the tall. This is rather an unusual description of a circle, but it is Father De Smet's, and not

-The following is Renan's description of the personal appearance of St. Paul : "Paul had a sickly appearance which did not, as it appears, correspond with the greatness of his soul. He was ugly, short, thickset and stooping, and his broad shoulders awkwardly sustained a little bald head. His sallow countenance was half hidden in a thick beard; his nose was aquiline. his eyes piercing, and his black and heavy eyebrows met across his forehead. Nor was there anything imposing in his speech; his timid and embarrassed air and his incorrect language gave at first but a poor idea of his eloquence. He shrewdly, however, gloried in his exterior defects, and even drew advantages therefrom.'

-About three months previous to his death, Sainte-Benve, the French academician and feuilleton writer, was asked by a lady friend of his to visit a celebrated Parisian fortune-teller. He laughingly consented, and when he appeared before the fortune-teller, he asked him in a jocular manner, "Tell me, my friend, what age I shall reach?" The fortune-teller gravely replied that his days were numbered, and that he would die before New Year's day. Sainte-Beuve left the house in the same good humor in which he had come: but his friend could hardly restrain her fears, and assured her companion that she believed in the for tune teller's prophecy. Sainte-Beuve himself related this adventure at the next soirce which

-The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, it is we known was a sworn enemy of duels. One day and implored him to grant him permission to fight's duel. The Empe or harshly refused to right a duel. The Empe or harshly refused to grant his request. "I a work a leader the adjutant speparing of the adjutant speparing of the distributed of the special special

the whole court happened to be assen he took the adjutant by the arm and sissercheek which his adver-ary had struck. "Go in peace," said the Czar; "I have kissed away your

insultance -Emigration was the subject of an anima ted discussion at the Social Science Congress, recently held at Bristol, England. It was suggested that \$5,000,000 should be appropriated be raised by the over-peopled districts. The income of this fund, it was asserted, would enable 57,000 families to emigrate every year. In this way, it was contended, the balance between labor and employment would in a few years be restored. The question was also discussed, whether the emigrants should be sent to the British colonies or to the United States, many of the speakers contending that the colburden, while the United States could furnish sufficient employment to and be happy to receive the emigrants. It was decided that no be granted to single men desiring

to emigrate, but only to entire families. —The Emperor's speech next month—sup-posing the Corps Legislatif to meet at the date named in the first decree will refer, it is beleved, to the armaments of Europe, and a belief exists that he will suggest a simultaneous disarmament on the part of the great powers. We are not very sanguine on this There is too much distrust in Europe. Each power would fear lest its rival was stealing march. If France is not in revolution, an imperial invitation on this matter, might be a beginning of a happier and cheaper epoch; but fall for some time to come. The postpone-ment of the meeting of the legislative body has given serious offence. The Chamber have barely a month to discuss the bills that must be voted this year—among other things the extraordinary budget of the City of Paris. Personal government, some one has said, has abdicated, and parliamentary government has

-Sunday has hitherto not been generally observed in France by a complete cessation from labor. Recently, however, & decided movement has been made in that country by mechanics, workingmen, and attendants in stores, to obtain a holiday on the first day of the week, and extensive strikes are now threatened to secure this object. This move-ment is warmly supported by the religious papers, who assert that the working people de-sire to enjoy the privilege of attending church. The first practical attempt to obtain a holiday on Sunday has just been made by the newspa per compositors of Havre, who have signed an agreement not to work on the first day of the week after the end of October. A general measure of this kind, it is asserted, will be adopted by the compositors of Paris and the other cities of France, so that after November 1st newspapers will only be issued six days of the week. At present, the French newspapers appear on every day of the year, except, the days succeeding New Year's day, August 15th, or the Fete of Napoleon, Easter Sunday and

Whit Sunday.

- Tile late stay of the Prince of Prussla at the Austrian court looks to Europe a promise of peace, but the German liberals regard it with anxiety. They believe the King of Prussia has got frightened at the growth of liberal ideas which has accompanied the progress of unity, and that he fears the consequences to his throne. The party of progress has found extensive support both in the districts newly annexed to the Prussian monarchy and in the States admitted into the Northern Confederation, and Count Bismarck has lately shown signs of openly joining the liberal party, which

has worked with him for the same ends, though in different ways, for many years. The Emperor of Austria has the same dread. Hun-gary and Bohemia are far more powerful when Austria and Prussia are at variance than when they are in alliance. The Crown Prince, hith-erto more advanced than his father, is report ed to be as nervous as the King on the point referred to, and in the presence of a common langer the two governments join hands. If this be so, Count Bismarck will have to yield to Manteuffel, and internal strife will recom-

mence. Germany will be one, with a Prussian

monarch or without him. -An enterprising individual at Berlin has submitted the following plan to the authorities: He proposes to board over all the gutters on each side of the streets, and this roadway, three or four feet wide, is to be the future velocipede high-road of the city. A thousan tricycles are to be placed on it, each with a who will undertake to conduct one pers with letters, parcels, &c., along this road. As velocipedestrians always drive straight, room to turn is not required, and when the road is free it will serve as a footpath. A small charge for passengers, parcels and letters, will, it is esstruction. He argues that, besides the general convenience of this plan, it will be a great advantage to Berlin to bridge over the gutters, as they are at present very unsightly, and are the establishment of footpaths will facilitate the better regulation of the street traffic, and effect a great saving in the expense now incur ed by cleaning the streets. The tricycles are to have a little canopy in winter, an umbrella peing a sufficient protection in summer. The projector calculates that a speed may be ob-

and safety in the transit. -The new journalistic enterprise of Henry de Villemessant, the proprietor and managing editor of the Paris Figaro, has been a great success, upward of one hundred thousand copies of the so-called Figaro Album having been sold. Villemessant's original idea, as Blavet, the editor of this "surprise number, informs us, was to apply to all political, artis-tic, scientific and social celebrities of France for articles to be 'published in the Figure Album, without regard to their religious and political views. Blavet thinks that such surprise number could not but surpass anything that had bitherto appeared in this line. The illness of the Emperor Napoleon prevented the editor from opening his series of articles with a bon-mot from the pen of his Majesty, as Blavet had originally intended to do. Napoleon the Third would no doubt have consented to furnish a few lines for that purose. But even as it is, the album is a very nteresting journalistic production. Besides bant, the celebrated restaurant-keeper; Pre Paradol and Jacques ! Offenbach, the

east, and guarantees all possible convenience

State of Balloon ascensions are livays perilement of the other day, Professor La Mourain attempted one in Saginaw, Minigan, when, wing to a contretemps, he mad a sudden and nvoluntary zerial voyage, the rsult of which was a narrow escape from a fightful death. The particulars of the affair arcthus given in

a Saginaw paper:

The balloon was filled before sarting to its utmost tension, but, owing to recentropairs, leaked badly, so that after one or two insuccessful attempts Mr. Headley, who was b have accompanied Professor La Lountain, was obliged to get out of the car. Mr. H. had the etables, instruments of observation, and tissue paper used to ascertain the ascending and descending force of the baloon, and as he stepped out of the car, before he could transfer the stricles named, those who had hold of the car let go, and the balloon shot up with a rapidity that carried it to an altitude of two miles within a few minutes. A perfect gale of wind was blowing at the time, and a moment after rain and sleet commenced failing. itiude of two miles within a few ninutes. A perfect gale of wind was blowing at the time, and a moment after rain and sleet commenced falling. The balloon was still ascending when lost to sight in a scill ascending when lost to sight in a scill ascending when lost to sight in the scill as the scill as a scill as a scill as the scill as a s too great the gas could escape from the due to valve below, which was open, but he was fearfa of, beling carried into or over the lake without having, made preparations for such an event. Mounting the hoop overhead he reached for his knife only to find that he had left it on the ground. Glinging to the rope with one hand, with the other and his teeth, after some exertion, he succeeded in tearing a rent in the halloon from the other and his teeth, after some exertion, he succeeded in tearing a rent in the halloon from the bettom ten or lifteen feet upwards. Then serving the car to watch the progress. During this operation the earls of the fingers of both hands had become frozen. For a few minutes the bulloon kept ascending, and then, as the gas escaped, it reached an equipose, and a moment after commence gradually to descend to the earls. For professor any, that he heard the coeff tearing, the rents enlarging, until, with a crash wat sounded like a death-knell, the clott gave way to use pressure, opening a seam on both sides from the bottom to the top. The gas escaped instantly, leaving not a thousand cubic feet, while the air rushed in, filling up the vacuum, the balloon acting as a parachule. The professor gives it as his opinion that at the height of two miles there was not a foot of gas in the balloon. The cloth, bellying out, formed a setrong-reastance to the atmosphere, and retarded the descent. He remember distinctly passing through a cloud, and the sensation on regaining sight of the eagh. He has an almost indistinct recollections of opinion that as wares greeting his cars, the fiapping of the came unconscious. On regaining his senses he found himself lying in the woods, and his balloon was some yards distant. Several persons who had seen the balloon descond had oome to the scene, and were standing hear. They afterwards assisted him. His avays and legs were backy to were night as from early the supplied of the wayes greet where he fell is seven miles from Bay City. The time that he was in at the nit was THE BYRON SCANDAL.

An Unpublished Letter from the Dead Poet-Mr. Murray on the Destruction of his Autobiography.

A new monthly journal, a "Record of Litera ure, Learning, Science and Art," has just ap peared in London. The contents of the firs mber, dated October 9, are made especially notable by including two interesting documents bearing upon the Byron controversy. The first document is a letter written by Lord Byron in 1817. It was given to Mr. Matthew Gregory Lewis for circulation among

friends in England, and was found among his papers upon his death. It reads as follows: papers upon his death. It reads as follows:

It has been intimated to me that the persons understood to be the legal advisors of Lady Byron have declared their lips to be sealed up on the cause of the separation between her and myself. If their lips are scaled up thoy are not scaled up my mc, and the greatest favor they can confer upon me will be to open them. From the first hour in which I was apprised of the Intentions of the Noel family to the last communication between Lady Byron and myself in the character of wife and husband, (a period of some months.) I called repeatedly and in vain for a statement of their or her charges, and it was chiefly in consequence of Lady Byron's claiming (in a letter still existing) a promise on my part to consent to a separation, if such was really her wish, that I consented at all; this claim and the exasperating and inexpisible manner in which their object was pursued, which rendered it next to an impossibility that two persons so divided could ever be reunited, induced me reluctantly then, and repentantly still to stee.

(Signed)
August 9, 1817.
P. S.—I have been, and am now, utterly ignorant of what description her allegations, charges, or whatever name they may have assumed, are; and am as little aware for what purpose they have been kept back—unless it was to sanction the most infamous calumnles by silence.

(Signed)

Rybox.

(Signed) La Mira, near Venice. The second consists of an epistle to Mr. Mur-

To the Editor of the Academy:
Six—There are a few points connected with the destruction of Byron's autobiography upon which a great deal of misconception exists, and upon which I should, therefore, be glad to say a few words.

1. To those who doubt the entire destruction of the manuscript, I may state that I was eye-witness to the burning of it, and of the only copy existing of it, in the drawing room of No. 50 Albemarle street.

2. The proposal to destruction

sexisting of it, in the drawing room of No. 50 Albemarie street.

2. The proposal to destroy it originated, I believe, with my father, the late Mr. John Murray; and his reason for making it, (as he has stated in a letter to Mr. R. W. Horton, printed in No. 186 of the Quarterly Review.) was his "regard for Lord Byron's memory and respect for his surviving family." * * * "since it was surmised that the publication might be injurious to the forrier and painful to the latter." The friends of Lord and Lady Byron "united in wishing for its destruction." The following persons were previously consulted as a matter of courtesy, and were present at the burning: Mr. Hobbouse, as executor and friend of Lord Byron; Colonel Doyle, as a friend of Lady Byron, (who had actually offered \$2000 for the MS, which she did not pay; Mr. Wilmot Horton, as friend of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh; my father, and Mr. Moore, who alone for some time opposed the destruction.

3. 6. 6. 6. 6. Ms. Ms., at the time of its destruction, the strength of the Mrs. Moore, who alone for some time opposed the destruction.

The MS, however, by general consent, was destroyed: Mr. Moore, though reluctantly, concurring, Moore then paid to Mr. Murray the £2000, for which payment Byron's friends offered to reimburse him; but he refused. So matters rested until 1828, when the appearance of Leigh Hunt's "Byron and his Contemporaries" convinced my father that an authentic life of Byron was demanded, for which only Moore and he were possessed of the necessary materials. He therefore arranged with Moore to prepare the "Life, Letters and Journals of Lord Byron," published in 1830. For this Moore received the sum of £1600. But (and this is the point which, in justice to my father's memory, I am anxious to state) over and above the sum so paid, Mr. Murray discharged Moore's bond with his creditors, upon which he hed raised the £2000 paid by him immediately after Byron's death, together with the interest thereon and other charges, amounting to £1000 more. Thus making a total sum of £2600.

(Signed)

JOHN MURRAY.

One Hundred Millions Represented in

Single Precious Stone. It seems as though, after a lapse of three

nturies, Sir Walter Raleigh's dreams of an El Dorado were about to be realized.

centuries, Sir Walter Raleigh's dreams of an El Dorado were about to be realized.

The other day we published an account of marvellous discoveries of diamonds in South Africa. They had been found for miles along the banks of the Orange and the Yaal rivers. They were not only abundant, but they were many of them, of great size. Some were found of the pandaloque shape and of the first water, weighing upward of eighty carats; others of the octahedron, or four-pointed, that weighed upward of thirty carata; and of the smaller varieties immense numbers had been picked up on the surface of the ground. Naturally, South Africa was in a ferment. Elephants tusks were forgotten, and every one was hunting for precious stones. The infection had even extended to this country, and Dr. Hall was offanizing a colony to go diamond gathering. But now come reports from Australia of discoveries there which far eclipse those in South Africa. Telegrams have come flying from the Australian mines to England big enough to make the diamond merchants hold their breath with astonishment. The glittering stones have been picked up in such quantities that, says the London' Times, in a leading article on the subject, "the colonists are all dreaming of precious stones. At every table and in every rall-way carriage the talk is of diamonds and rubles opals and enough a matter of the stones."

This is marvelious enough in acconscience, but this is not half the story; the rest of it smacks of the Arabian Nights' Entertamments, and Sinbad the Sallor's adventures in the great diamond valley to which he flew on the beat of a mighty bird. And this latter and wonderful half we must, preface with the statement, familiar doubtless to many of our readers, that the increase in value of the diamond is vastly greater in proportion than its increase in weight. A stone weighting one carat,

ment, familiar doubtless to many of our readers, that the increase in value of the diamond is vastly greater in proportion than its increase in weight. A stone weighing one carat, for instance, might be worth fifty dollars; but one weighing five carats would be worth two thousand. Imagine, then, the value of one as big as a leuion and weighing three-duarters of a pound. Such a one is said to have been found in Australia. Its discovery has been telegraphed to England. It was placed in the hands of a trustworthy man. He was surrounded by a strong cordon of military, and was marched in this way from the mines to Sydney, where the magnificent gom was deposited in the mint. The stone has not yet been thoroughly tested. Geologists are at work upon it now; but if it really proves to be what is supposed, its value will be almost fabulous. Its weight is 900 carata. The great English diamond, that pride of the British Empfre, the Kohl-noor, weighs but 12c carats, and its computed value is ten millions in gold. The value of the stone just found, if computed by the tables in nee, would be a hundred millions in gold. But of course, this value would in any event be imaginary, since no purchaser could be found with a hundred millions to spare for a diamond, even if it was as big as a lemon.

THE GIANT WONDER.

Further and Interesting Details.

The Northern papers are all agog concerning the colossal statue recently discovered in Onondaga County, New York. Dr. Boynton has written a letter on the subject in be says:

Onondaga County, New York. Dr. Boynton has written a letter on the subject in which he says:

On a careful examination, I am convinced that it is not a fossil, but was cut out from a plece of stratified sulphate of lime known as the Onondaga gypsum. If it were pulverized or ground, a farmer would call it plaster. It was quarried probably somewhere in this county from our gypsum beds. The layers are of different colors—dark and light. The statue was evidently designed to lie on its back, or partially so, and represents a dead person in a position he would naturally assume when dying. The body lies nearly upon the back, the right side a little lower; the head leaning a little to the right.

The legs lie nearly one above the other. The feet partially cross one another. The toes of the right foot a little lower, showing plainly that the statue was never designed to stand erect upon its feet. The left arm lies down by the left side of the body, the fore arm and hand being partially covered by the body. The righ hand rests a short distance below the umbilicus, the little finger spreading from the other reaching nearly to the pubes. The whole statue evidently represents the position that a body would naturally take at the departure of life.

There is perfect harmony in the different proportions of the different parts of the statue. The features are strictly Caucasian, having not the high cheek bones of the Indian type, nither the outlines of the negro race, and being entirely unlike any statuary yet discovered of Aztec or Indian origin. The chin is magnificent and generous; the eyebrow, or superciliary ridge, is well arched; the mouth is pleasant; the brow and forchead are noble, and the "Adam's apple" has a full development.

The statue, being colossal, and massive, strikes the beholder with a feeling of awe. Some portions of the features of De Witt-Clinton and others of the Napoleonic type. My opinion is, that this piece of statuary was made to represent some person of Caucasian origin, and designed by the artist to nondaga Valley from two hundred to tw undred and fifty years ago:

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER.

Cuba-Preparations for Dismantling the Steamer-She is Stripped of her Ship's Supplies.

The Wilmington Journal of yesterday says:

Under the personal supervision of the United States Marshal for this State, S. T. Carrow, as sisted by Deputy Marshal Neff, preparations Were made vesterday for dismantling the Cubah marfol war Cuba, forcibly seized by the government last work. A flat and small townoon were carried, along Jde in the afternoon and a considerable portio. The ships supplies taken off. These are many server and stored the odstromous. It is then tached to be a server proposed to remove the proposed to the consumbuse wharf, where the work of dismantling will be completed by the removal of the guns, &c. There is now on board the Cuba 8100 pounds of the proposed to proposed the proposed to premove the premove the premove the proposed to premove the premove the premove the premove the premove the premove the pr we understand the marshal is action under orders from Washington. But one more act in the drama is to be performed—the condemnation and sale of the vessel. Whether the government will await the due process of law throughout the courts, or conclude its arbitrary action by one more arbitrary, still remains to be seen.

Married.

TRAXLER—BYRD.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Timmonsville, S. C., on the 20th inst., by the Rev. S. Jones, Mr. D. H. TRAXLER, of Charl to Miss JULIA L. cond daughter of Dr. J. E. Byrd.

Buneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Doore are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their daughter, WILHELMIENE, from their res MORNING, without further invitation, oct27 *

Special Notices.

NOTICE .- APPLICATION WILL se made at the next session of the General As sembly of this State for renewal of Serip No. 178 for \$10,000 Six per cent. Stock of this State, au-thorized December 21st, 1857; said scrip being dated 30th April, 1868, and drawn in my favor.

NOTICE TO LEGATEES.-THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, LANCASTER COUNTY,-The surviving Executors of WILLIAM Mokenna, deceased, vs. Patrick N. Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, et al-In Equity .- Bill for Settlement of Estate, Advice, &c.-By order of the Circuit Court in is hereby given to the individuals embraçed within the classes hereinafter described, with-in twelve months from the date of the publication hereof, to come in and establish before the undersigned Clerk of the Court their right to the Legacies bequeathed to them in and by the Tast Will and Testament of William McKenna, late of the County and State aforesaid, deceased; or fail ing so to do within the time specified, their claims will be barred, to wit the following: The children of James McKenna, a brother of the Testator, for merly residing at Castle Nacor, in the County of Lonegal, Ireland; the children of Owen McKenna also a brother, formerly residing at the same place; the children of Nancy Clemens, a deceased sister of the Testator; the children of Ellinor Barr, also a sister; the children of Ellinor Moran, a daughter of the said Ellinor Barr; the children o John McKenns, a deceased brother of the Tests tor; the children of Rose McKenna, a sister o the Testator; the children of any of the abov mentioned classes who may have died before the death of said Testator, leaving such children liv-ing at his death; and, also, the children of John W. Bradley, a nephew of the said Testator. THOMAS H. CLYBURN,

Clerk of the Circuit Court, Lancaster County, 8. C.

October 18, 1869.

AND ALL INTERESTED.—OFFICE INSPECTOR OF PLOUR, No. 68 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, October 16.—Orders for Inspection of Flour will be received at this office from this date, and be promptly attended to. C. N. AVERILL,

Inspector of Flour.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR. Special Notices.

AGE—CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 25TH, 1869.—Notice is hereby given to shipmasters, owners, and all others interested, that BENJAMIN S. ALDERT, formerly pilot, having violated the city ordinance regulating pilotage for the bar and harbor of Charleston, is no longer permitted to act as pilot. By order of the Board. G. B. STODDARD,

NOTICE.-THE STEAMER PILOT BOY will go to Bluffton on her way to Savannah Thursday, 28th Getober, and touch there on her way back to Charleston SATURDAY, 30th October. J. D. AIKEN & CO.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION are notified that she will discharge cargo This Day at Adger's Wharf. Goods uncall-JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents. oct26 2

NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS ARE hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring any of the crew of the British Schooner "Petrel," as debts so contracted will not be paid by the

TO OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLES-TON, OCTOBER 12, 1809.—This company is now prepared to FUND THE INTEREST DUE on the nds of the CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY, endorsed by the State of South Carolina, according to the provisions of Section Third (3d) of an Act to enable the Savannah and Charleston Rallroad Company to

complete their Road. ...
The Treasurer of the Company will be found at the office of Messrs. Campbell & Seabrook, No. 50 Broad street, on Thursday of each week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. On other days at the office of the Company, foot of Mill street. S. W. PISHER, Mill street. oct13 wfm Secretary and Treasure

MEDICAL NOTICE .- PATIENTS suffering from Diseases pertaining to the Genito Urinary Organs, will receive the latest scientific treatment, by placing themselves under the care of Dr. T. REENTSJERNA, Office No. 74 Hasel street, three doors east from the Postoffice.

THE FALL AND ITS DANGERS .-Animal as well as vegetable life is powerfully af-fected by the great atmospheric change that takes place in the fall. But for the flowers, the ollage and the herbs of the field there is no help. Their time has come and die they must. It is otherwise with man. For him the means of reinrigoration have been provided by skill and cience. To recruit his exhausted energies and fortify himself against the disorders generated by the sudden depression of temperature and the his nervous system, invigerate his digestion and give edge to his appetite with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. He may then face the morinfluences of the season fearlessly. The chilling night dews and heavy morning mists will have no power to make him shiver and burn, to affect his liver, to disorder his stomach or his lowels, to rack his joints with rheumatis em active and dangerous. To the sufferer fre general debility, whether constitutional or aris-ing from other causes, this potent vegetable spe-cific is earnestly recommended. And let it be reo all maladies. Vigor is the chief defence of the numan structure against all causes of disease, and ed the safest and sayes of all invigorants. It is the most genial of all ivegetable tontos and is admirably adapted to the wants and wearnesses of the more delicate sex, as well as to the all ments of man.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY LIES in the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the

urn and tan disappear where it is applied, and a eautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is btained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember Hagan's Magnolia Baim is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can seture it for 75 cents at any of our

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Ka-

A CARD .- A CLERGYMAN. while residing in South America as a Mi of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Sominal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and victous habits. Great aumbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House.

sept25 8mos

oct4 3mos* New York City. WORDS OF CHEER -ON THE Errors of Youth and the Pollies of Age, in rela-tion to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping and for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phi

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, in stantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous dints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful ack or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bond street, New York. may15 lyr

MANHOOD.—A MEDICAL ESSAY in the Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the treatment of Nervous and Physical De

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such per-son holds the relation of Parent Preceptor er Clergyman."-Medical Times and Gaz tte. Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, Dr. E. DEP. CURTIS, Washington,

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHEA. CORDIAL.—This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States

as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

No family can afford to be without it, and none vill to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

DOWIE & MOISE, General Agenta. oetil Smospag PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A
NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered as the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally Reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatnience and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage phically Considered, &c. These Lectu will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore street, Bale april mwflyr